

the names *Hosackia micranthus* and *H. prostratus* appear, while in the reprint these names are corrected to *H. micrantha* and *H. prostrata*. Page 329 of the original bears the number 42, but this is omitted in the reprint. The title-pages of several copies of the work show no indication of a second issue, and why this substitution was made or at what date I am unable to state.—HOWARD W. PRESTON, Providence, Rhode Island.

JUNCUS COMPRESSUS IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—A rush which Mr. A. S. Pease found growing abundantly on the Plains of Abraham near the city of Quebec, 30 Aug.—1 Sept., 1904, has been determined as *Juncus compressus* Jacq. This plant, a close relative of the common "black grass" of our salt meadows, is common in inland situations throughout the greater part of Europe and Asia, but has not been reported from America. Although probably introduced on the Plains of Abraham, it is a rush which might be expected to occur as a native in northeastern America, since in general its distribution is parallel to that of a number of rushes of broad range which have been found in the maritime provinces and northeastern states.

The characters by which *Juncus compressus* may be distinguished from the black grass, *Juncus Gerardi* Lois., are somewhat technical. In *Juncus compressus* the anthers are little if at all longer than the filaments, in *Juncus Gerardi* they are thrice as long; in *Juncus compressus* the style is much shorter than in *Juncus Gerardi*; in *Juncus compressus* the sphaeric-obovoid capsule is conspicuously longer than the outer tepals, whereas the ellipsoid capsule of *Juncus Gerardi* is usually about the same length as the tepals. A strong tendency, which cannot, however, be relied upon to separate the plants, is for the primary bract to be longer than the inflorescence in *Juncus compressus* and shorter in *Juncus Gerardi*.—H. H. BARTLETT, Gray Herbarium.